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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Official Papers.

READ :—

Diary (of which an Abstract is given below) of Mr. B. G, Krishnaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, on Special duty, for the fortnight ending 22nd February 1892, received with docket No. 893, dated 23rd idem, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.

ABSTRACT.

Mr. Krishnaiengar, after staying at Bangalore from the 7th to the 11th February, visited the Taluks of Tumkur, Kunigal and Gubbi.

He notes the instructions he received personally from the Dewan regarding Gerse wells and wells under large tanks, namely that though it was not generally desirable to grant loans for them, yet in exceptional cases loans might be granted when the value of the lands was not less than the amount of loan, and the well was necessary for the up-keep of arecanut gardens, &c.

Eleven loans aggregating Rs. 2,920 were sanctioned in the Tumkur Taluk.

In the Kunigal Taluk, there were only 9 applications in spite of the repeated attempts of the Amildar to induce people to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by the rules. Only 4 borings had been made and these too were not successful. The applicants were told to deepen them further.

The Amildar of Kunigal explained that the soil in that Taluk was not suited for irrigation wells, that raiyats preferred dry cultivation to wet cultivation, and that except under the Amrutur tank, wet lands had no value, whereas dry lands were worth Rs. 100 to 300 per acre.

In the Gubbi Taluk, 7 loans amounting to Rs. 1,850 were sanctioned. Here too there was very little demand for irrigation wells. The loans sanctioned were for the support of gardens, existing or proposed.

A large number of garden holders asked for loans for removing silt from the wells in their gardens, which were mostly large pits or Hondas not faced with stone. No loans could be given under the rules for removing silt, but the peculiar circumstances of arecanut gardeners who were under the necessity to employ labor as the silt was an accumulation of years, but were unable to do so in this season as the arecanut crop was poor and its value reduced, deserved special consideration. The applicants would repay the loans in 4 or 5 years and pay interest at the rate of 4 or 5 per cent.

The Deputy Commissioner states that loans equal to three-fourths of the value of the gardens to be pledged may be sanctioned.

Mr. Krishnaiengar has noted the satisfactory progress of the Nidavalalu relief work, the need for relief works at Udder Hoskere, Idakanhalli and Satenhalli, and for a drinking water well at Muganayakanhalli, and the request of the inhabitants of Tyagatur for the repair of their tank as a relief work. The Deputy Commissioner states that the relief work at Somalapur is within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Udder Hoskere and Idakanhalli, that he has ordered the Satenhalli tank work to be started, that he is in communication with the Amildar regarding a drinking water well for Muganayakanhalli and will do the needful, that the restoration of the Tyagatur tank was, after some correspondence, abandoned by the Chief Engineer, and the lands under the tank were being assessed at dry rates, and that Tyagatur is within 3 miles from the relief work at Somalapur.

No. D. 254, DATED BANGALORE, 17TH MARCH 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—Mr. Krishnaiengar has not realized the gist of the Dewan's remarks to him in the matter of Gerse wells. The Dewan considers it inexpedient that advances should be given for Gerse wells "in exceptional cases when the value of the lands is not less than the advance and the well is necessary for the upkeep of the arecanut gardens, &c."

2. Mere Gerse wells are temporary constructions for which no advance should be given, but the conversion of a Gerse well into a *pakka* well, that is to say, the replacement of the Gerse facing, so liable to rapid decay by permanent stone-facing, is a work for which advances should be given. This kind of work is one of permanent utility, provided of course the spring promises to be permanent also, and is one which should be encouraged. An immediate report should be submitted as to whether any advances have been given for mere Gerse wells, and if so, their number, amount and other particulars.

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3. The proposal to give advances for removing silt from, and deepening, water-holes for the benefit of gardens will, like the grant of loans for mere Gerse wells for the same purpose, demoralize the garden owners and make them look to Government for help in simple matters which are well within their own means. It is quite unnecessary, and indeed undesirable, for Government to help garden owners in the way proposed. In a season of widespread and long drought, it would be a proper measure of relief to help garden owners to save their gardens, but the circumstances do not call for any such measure at present. This was pointed out to Mr. Krishnaiengar by the Dewan in the conversation to which he refers.

4. Advances to garden owners to *improve* their gardens cannot come under the Irrigation Well Rules, but may come under the Land Improvement Rules if tangible improvement will be the direct result of the expenditure of the advance. There is a wide difference between "improvement" and "mere maintenance" to which the Deputy Commissioner's special attention is drawn.

READ:—

The following report on the condition of the Mysore District for the fortnight ending the 29th February 1892, received with No. 1095, dated 10th March 1892, from the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore:—

REPORT.

STATE OF CROPS.—*Standing Crops.*—Sugar-cane, mulberry and paddy under some tanks are in good condition; black and green gram have been sown under channels. Bengal-gram and cholam in tank beds of the French Rocks Sub-Division Taluks are in good condition, those in the Nanjangud Taluk are reported to be withering and those sown in Bandikere tank bed in the Chamrajnagar Taluk were washed away by the rains of the 16th instant.

SUPPLY OF FOOD GRAINS AND FODDER.—Markets are sufficiently supplied. Some of the tanks in the District named in the margin received a small quantity of water from the rains during the fortnight, and wells have been sanctioned for places where scarcity of water is felt.

T. Narsipur.
Gundlupet.
Chamarajnagar.
Nagamangala.

FODDER.—Getting scarce. Cattle have been allowed to graze in Amrut Mahal kavals and State Forests.

PRICES.—The prices of ragi, cholam and horse-gram have slightly fallen.

DEMAND FOR LABOR.—Slack, and works of Public Works Department in progress have not attracted as many coolies as they could employ. In Purigal and Halagur Hoblis of Malvalli Taluk, a few tanks have been taken up as Village Relief Works. Relief Works have been ordered to be commenced for the drier portions of the Gundlupet, Chamrajnagar and Nanjangud Taluks to meet any casual demand for labor.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.—Good, except Ganjam where cholera prevails. During the fortnight there were 19 attacks and 10 deaths. Every endeavour to keep the town clean and to prevent the spread of the disease has been made.

READ ALSO :—

The report (of which an Abstract is given below) of the Officer in charge of the French Rocks Sub-Division on the condition of the Sub-Division for the same period received with the above.

ABSTRACT.

1. STATE OF CROPS.—Kadle was harvested in parts of the Nagamangala Taluk, the out-turn being 6 annas. The standing crops of sugar-cane, paddy and mulberry are in good condition. Kadle, dhaniya and jola sown in beds of tanks are thriving; tilling of lands for manurial crop in the Seringapatam Taluk below channels, going on.

2. SUPPLY OF FOOD GRAINS.—Markets well supplied in all Taluks by imports and local stock.

3. SUPPLY OF WATER.—Wells have been supplied in all Taluks where difficulty for water was reported to exist. The improvement of existing wells and Hondas was also attended to.

4. FODDER.—The local stock, augmented by purchases from channel villages, sufficient in all Taluks. Date leaves used in parts of Nagamangala. Three Amrut Mahal kavals thrown open in the Krishnarajpete Taluk.

5. PRICES.—There was a slight fall in the prices of both rice and ragi in the Seringapatam and Nagamangala Taluks and in the price of ragi in the Malvalli Taluk.

6. DEMAND FOR LABOR.—Still slack in all the Taluks.

7. GENERAL CONDITION.—Fair. In Purigal and Halagur Hoblis of the Malvalli Taluk, a few tanks have been taken up as Village Relief Works.

No. D. 256, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH MARCH 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

READ :—

The following report on the condition of the Tumkur District for the fortnight ending the 29th February 1892, received with docket No. 930, dated 8th March 1892, from the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur :—

1. HARVEST.—The dry crops and the Kartik paddy fully harvested. Out-turn about 4 to 6 annas.

2. STANDING CROPS.—Vaisakha paddy under wells in fair condition, and those under tanks not doing well. Sugar-cane under tanks and jolam and Bengal-gram in tank beds generally failing, though jola in some of the tank beds in the Tumkur Taluk is reported to be in fair condition.

3. FOOD GRAINS.—Markets well supplied. Prices stationary.
4. FODDER.—Gradually becoming scarce.

5. WATER.—Water scarcity beginning to be felt. Many wells in various parts of the District are being sunk by Government.

6. DEMAND FOR LABOR.—Demand for labor is not yet very great.

7. GENERAL CONDITION.—There is grain in the District. The raiyat class are pretty comfortable and hopeful. Only the landless feel the distress. Relief Works have been started for their benefit. I have worked them out precisely on the lines indicated by Government and found that the system inculcated by Government is very popular, very easy to work out and extremely satisfactory to the people.

READ ALSO—

The report (of which an Abstract is given below) of the Officer in charge of the Maddagiri, Sira and Pavagada Taluks on the condition of those Taluks for the same period received with docket No. 933, dated 8th March 1892, from the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur.

ABSTRACT.

1. HARVEST.—Has been completed excepting jolam, which is still being harvested in a few places.

2. STANDING CROPS.—Those in tank beds are declining in most places, but are in good condition in some. The general condition of the Vaisakha paddy is good.

3. SUPPLY OF FOOD GRAINS.—Markets continue to be supplied in abundance. Prices stationary.

4. FODDER.—Procurable with difficulty. Leaf fodder largely used.

5. GENERAL CONDITION.—Cooly classes are well off. Employment on private works procurable extensively. There is no demand for labor on Government Relief Works.

No. D. 257, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH MARCH 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

READ :—

Letter No. 934, dated 9th March 1892, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, reporting that the wages paid to coolies on Relief Works in the Kunigal Taluk are 4 annas per man and 2 annas per woman per day, and that, when work is taken on the task system, the coolies are paid one rupee for 8 cubic yards of earthwork, which is calculated to be equivalent to 4 annas per man and 2 annas per woman per day.

No. D. 258, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH MARCH 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—The wages paid in the Kunigal Taluk, as reported in the above, are too high. The Deputy Commissioner's attention is drawn to the wages paid in the Chitaldroog and Kolar Districts (*vide* Proceedings Nos. D. 168 and 178, dated 16th and 18th February 1892, respectively). It appears to the Dewan that the very high wages given, and not exceptional drought or distress, account for the large numbers flocking to the works started in the Kunigal Taluk. The daily wages (where such are paid and not where the task system is in force) should therefore be reduced so as to be uniform with those given in other Districts, but the change should be made gradually. The tasks should be light and easy and well within the capacity of the ordinary villager, and *not* such as may be suitable for professional laborers such as Waddars.

Read :—

Report (of which an Abstract is given below) on the condition of the Chitaldroog District for the fortnight ending the 29th February 1892, received with docket Camp No. 44, dated 5th March 1892, from the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog.

ABSTRACT.

1. RAIN-FALL.—Forty cents at Hosdurga and 20 cents at Holalkere on the 17th February. But the rain was untimely and was good neither for the standing crops nor for future agricultural operations.

2. HARVEST.—Bengal-gram and white jola were harvested generally in all the Taluks; also sugar-cane in the Chitaldroog and Davangere Taluks; and cotton, castor seed and chillies in the Jagalur Taluk. The out-turn of the crops harvested during the fortnight was estimated at from 4 to 8 annas in the Chitaldroog Taluk, 1 to 6 annas in the Davangere and Holalkere Taluks, 2 to 4 annas in the Jagalur Taluk and 1 to 4 annas in the Hiriyur, Challakere and Molkalmuru Taluks.

3. STANDING CROPS.—Those under tanks, wells and streams were in a good condition. White jola was withering everywhere except in Saguvali kattes and tank beds. The other dry crops (Bengal-gram, cotton, &c.,) were also withering except in the Chitaldroog and Holalkere Taluks, where they were in a fair condition.

4. SUPPLY OF FOOD GRAINS.—Generally sufficient. Ragi and jola were exported from the Jagalur, Holalkere and Davangere Taluks.

5. PRICES.—There was a fall in the price of ragi at Chitaldroog, Challakere, Davangere, Holalkere and Hosdurga, and it was most appreciable at Holalkere, where the price went down from 22 to 28 seers a rupee. In other places, there was no material change.

6. FODDER.—Very scanty in the Taluks of Hiriyur, Challakere and Molkalmuru and the Sokke Hobli and parts of the Bilchod and Kasaba Hoblis of the Jagalur Taluk. Date and Kamara leaves used, the straw of the crops harvested being reserved for the Kapile bullocks and the better sort of ploughing bullocks.
7. WATER SUPPLY.—Generally sufficient except in parts of the Hiriyur Taluk.
8. DEMAND FOR LABOR.—There is no general demand yet. Harvest work still available in the black soil tracts. The construction of irrigation wells and Saguvali kattes, for which loans have been granted, gives employment to a large number of coolies.
9. RELIEF MEASURES.—Five more Relief Works started, details concerning which would be found in the Fortnightly Progress Report. Rs. 242-4-0 worth of cloths were purchased from the weavers at Molkalmuru.
10. GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.—Continues to be good. Cholera had broken out in some of the villages of the Davangere Taluk. Steps taken to prevent its spreading.

No. D. 260, DATED BANGALORE, 19TH MARCH 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

READ AGAIN THE FOLLOWING PAPERS:—

From the Under-Secretary to the Dewan, To the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, No. D. 233, dated Bangalore, 11th March 1892.

Information has been received that a dacoity of a serious nature has recently been committed in a remote frontier village in the Bagepalli Taluk, and it is probable that during the continuance of the present season of high prices, similar offences will be attempted in other border taluks. It appears therefore necessary to take special precautions on our Northern and Eastern frontier until a change occurs in the prospects of the season. It is of course impossible to guard the whole frontier, but a judicious distribution of armed Police-men in commanding situations on the frontier must have a deterrent effect upon such depredations. I am therefore directed to request your attention to the subject and a report of action already taken or about to be taken for the prevention of daring crimes in frontier taluks.

2. I am also to inquire if the British Police is co-operating with ours in the detection of the particular dacoity referred to above, or whether a reference to the Residency is necessary on the subject.

From the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, No. 3350—367, dated Bangalore, 16th March 1892.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Office No. D. 233 of the 11th instant, and to report as follows.

2. The Shimoga Special Reserve Force was called out for frontier duty sometime ago and is now engaged in patrolling the Sorab, Shikarpur and Honnali frontier.

3. The Head-quarter Police School in Bangalore was closed on the 15th January last, as it was deemed inadvisable to withdraw men from taluks in the present season and the School Inspector, who is well acquainted with the Chitaldroog frontier, was deputed with a small force for frontier duty in that District.

4. In connection with the recent dacoity in Pesalparti, Bagepalli Taluk, I instructed the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, to push on 20 of the local men to the frontier. He reports having done so. The Superintendent of Police, Kolar, who is now scouring the frontier will see to the distribution of these men. I have despatched 21 Special Reserve Constables from Bangalore to do duty in Kolar Town in place of those sent to the frontier. I have also forwarded 20 guns with ammunition for the use of frontier Police.

5. The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, writes that the Police Superintendent, Kolar, has duly arranged for the co-operation of the officers of the adjoining British Districts in tracing the offenders concerned in the Pesalparti dacoity and preventing further crimes on the frontier.

No. D. 262, DATED BANGALORE, 19TH MARCH 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

READ :—

Letter No. 943, dated the 12th March 1892, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.

I have the honor to report that I have inspected all the Relief Works in the Kasaba Hobli of the Tumkur Taluk. Considering that the works were taken in hand only a month ago, I think that the quantity of work done is great. Three tanks, *viz.*, those at Bhimasandra, Adlapur and Honnenahalli will be finished by the end of this month. The quality of the work is also good. The cost of the work is not unreasonable when compared with that of the works in the vicinity in charge of the Public Works Department. For instance, in our Adlapur Tank, the rate is 10 cubic yards per rupee, while in the adjoining Mallasandra Tank of the Public Works Department, it is 7 cubic yards per rupee. Taking on an average 2 annas per cubic yard, 6 annas worth of more work is done on the former than on the latter for every rupee. This is all the result of the policy inculcated by the Government of getting all the Relief Works done through the agency of the Village Patels. Further, the pits excavated are invariably larger than the fixed dimensions and the coolies earn from 3 to 4 annas per day per man and 2 annas per day per woman.

2. I can get the stone and masonry works executed to all the Relief Tanks, if an Assistant Engineer or an Apprentice Engineer, or at least an experienced Supervisor is kindly given me. I pray for early orders in the matter. Meanwhile I will be doing stone and masonry works to two of the above tanks, *viz.*, Adlapur and Honnenahalli. If the stone and masonry work is not done immediately after the earthwork is finished, the latter work may get spoilt.

3. I have arranged with the raiyats to turf the rear slopes of these tanks soon after it rains. They have very willingly promised to do it. Their willingness proceeds from the fact that the restoration of their tanks is entrusted to their Patels and that the work is being done for their benefit.

4. The Shekdar of the Tumkur Hobli is of the 3rd Class, getting only 10 Rs. He has been obliged to maintain a pony to enable him to inspect the works in his charge constantly. He is a Vakkaliga by name Puttaiya. As he has been doing his inspection work well, I recommend him for an allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem from the 1st February 1892, as per Clause E of para 6 of the Government Order No. D. 26, dated 12th December 1891.

No. D. 267, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD MARCH 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—The Government are glad to see that the Deputy Commissioner takes such a hopeful view of the policy as regards Relief Works, as is described in para 1 of the letter above read.

2. The proposal that stone and masonry work to tanks may be carried out by the Revenue authorities does not seem necessary as yet.

3. The question of granting horse allowances to Shekdars is under consideration.

READ :—

Reports (of which an Abstract is given below) on the condition of the Shimoga District and the Sagar Sub-Division for the fortnight ending 29th February 1892, received with docket No. 969—920, dated 4th March 1892, and Memo. dated 12th March 1892, respectively, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga.

ABSTRACT.

STATE OF CROPS.—All the crops in the Tirthahalli Taluk, sugar-cane and ragi in the Nagar Taluk, ragi and paddy in the Sorab Taluk and sugar-cane in the Honnali Taluk had been harvested. Sugar-cane was being harvested in the Shimoga and Sorab Taluks, ragi in some parts of the Sagar Taluk and Bengal-gram in the Kumsi Sub-Taluk. The standing crops, Bengal-gram, green gram and jola in the Shimoga Taluk, sugar-cane and kar paddy in the Channagiri Taluk, paddy in the Sagar Taluk and avare, kadle, &c., sown in paddy fields in parts of the Sorab Taluk were in a fair condition. In the Shikarpur Taluk, the condition of crops was the same as that reported in previous weeks, *viz.*, paddy estimated at 1 to 4 annas in 4 Maganis and 4 to 8 annas in 6 Maganis, dry crops at from 4 to 12 annas in all the Maganis except Belandur, and sugar-cane at 8 annas. In the Channagiri Taluk, the dry crops, castor seeds, tobacco and cotton were withering. In the Nagar Taluk, kar paddy was being sown.

SUPPLY OF FOOD GRAINS.—Abundant in the Taluks of the Sagar Sub-Division and sufficient or fair in the other Taluks.

PRICES.—That of rice ranged from 8 seers in the Shikarpur Taluk to 18 seers in the Kumsi Sub-Taluk. It was stationary in the Channagiri, Shikarpur and Tirthahalli Taluks, going down in the Shimoga and Sorab Taluks and rising in the Honnali, Sagar and Nagar Taluks. That of ragi ranged from 16 to 25½ seers. It was stationary in the Shimoga and Sorab Taluks and went down in all others. That of jola ranged from 15 to 24 seers a rupee. It went down in the Taluks of Channagiri, Honnali and Shikarpur. The prices of ragi and jola were most favorable in the Channagiri Taluk, and the Amildar of that Taluk is stated to have reported that there was no cause for apprehension.

FODDER SUPPLY.—Sufficient in the Taluks of Sorab, Sagar and Tirthahalli, and fair in the Taluks of Nagar, Shimoga and Honnali. In the Channagiri Taluk, the supply is sufficient to last from 2 to 6 months, and in the Shikarpur Taluk for 3 or 4 months. A small number of cattle is said to have been brought to the Taluks of the Sub-Division from the Maidan Taluks.

WATER SUPPLY.—Generally sufficient except in parts of the Shimoga, Channagiri, Honnali and Shikarpur Taluks.

GENERAL CONDITION.—Fair. People find employment. The Sub-Division Officer states that no relief works are required for the next 2 or 3 months.

Cholera was prevailing in the Shikarpur Taluk and parts of the Sorab Taluk, and fever in parts of the Sagar Taluk.

No. D. 268, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD MARCH 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded. It is noted with satisfaction that in the Channagiri Taluk, where in a former return it was reported that the supply of food grains was not sufficient, the prices are very favorable and there is no cause for anxiety.

READ :—

The following report on the condition of the Kolar District for the fortnight ending the 29th February 1892, received with No. 3525—836, dated 9th March 1892, from the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar :—

1. RAIN-FALL.—Twelve cents at Kolar and 30 cents at Sidlaghatta on the 29th February 1892.

2. STATE OF CROPS.—Crops generally withering for want of water. Jola and paddy crops under wells are thriving well. Bengal-gram and jola cultivated in the beds of tanks are withering in some places for want of sufficient moisture, and are in others in a good condition.

   Ragi is being thrashed, and sugar-cane mills are at work.

3. SUPPLY OF FOOD GRAINS.—Markets generally well supplied.

4. WATER-SUPPLY.—Difficulty in this respect more or less general. Wells are dug to meet the want wherever practicable.

5. FODDER SUPPLY.—Has become scanty. Leaves of trees, aloe stumps and prepared prickly-pear are used as fodder for cattle, while goats are fed on bantakalli (a species of prickly-pear) in parts of Srinisvaspur Sub-Taluk.

6. PRICES.—Steady.

7. DEMAND FOR LABOR.—Coolies still find employment on private works such as the collection of Amarayi produce, manufacturing of jaggory, &c.

   Relief works are in progress in affected parts.

   Totis, Talavars, and Nirgantis with Holeyars and Madigars are employed in the Amani collection of Tangadi bark.

8. GENERAL CONDITION.—No change in prospects during the fortnight.

READ ALSO:—

The following report of the Officer in charge of the Chikballapur Sub-Division on the condition of the Sub-Division for the same period, received with the above :—

CROPS.—There has been no change in the condition of the Sub-Division during the fortnight. Sugar-cane crushing is all but over. Sugar-cane is being planted. The dry crops have been or are being thrashed. The jola crops under wells with good springs are thriving. Jola and Bengal-gram sown in tank beds have not come to much. Bengal-gram has thriven better than jola which, where it has not withered, will only afford fodder for cattle.

2. SUPPLY OF FOOD GRAINS AND PRICES.—The markets are fairly well supplied. There is no complaint anywhere of deficiency of supply. The prices are stationary and have even improved in some places. The improvement, which is due to the influx of new grain, is not expected to last long.

3. WATER-SUPPLY.—Water-supply is getting more and more scanty. In some villages, people have to go to a distance for water. Wherever wells can be sunk, they have been sanctioned. In most villages of the Bagepalli Taluk, owing to the stony nature of the soil, wells cannot be sunk.

4. FODDER.—Fodder is diminishing. Stall fed cattle are all right. Village cattle which depend on natural fodder are suffering.

5. DEMAND FOR LABOR.—People as yet do not seem to resort to our works as largely as might be expected. In the different works of the Bagepalli Taluk, including the Gudibanda Range, about 200 persons are employed per day on the Relief Works. The precise number will be intimated when the Taluk fortnightly reports are received. The Railway and other large Public Works are not resorted to. The Executive Engineer has asked for the help of the Amildars of Chikballapur and Goribidnur for coolies for carrying on the large tank work of Srinivasasagar.

6. GENERAL.—The condition of the people does not appear to be bad. Men, women and children seem to be well fed. Though there is anxiety, there is no stir among the population. There is more difficulty than usual in collecting the khists.

No. D. 269, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD MARCH 1892.

ORDER THEREON.— Recorded.

No. D. 270, DATED BANGALORE, 25TH MARCH 1892.

ORDER.—The Special Officers appointed to grant loans for Irrigation wells are requested in future to submit their diaries (through their Deputy Commissioners) once a fortnight, instead of once a week as directed in para 5 of Proceedings No. 9798-803—Cir. 157, dated 12th December 1891.

2. The reports should be for fortnights ending on the 15th and the last day of every month.

L. ANANTASWAMI RAO,
Under-Secretary.